
R B
The 2 temple.ve
The 2 eye.ve
The 2 forhead.ve
The 2 pall.et.ve
The 2 necke.ve
The 2 plate.ve
The taile.ve
The hanch.ve
The fore shank.ve
The 2 side.ve
The shanke.ve
The houfe


R B
The 2 temple.ve
The 2 eye.ve
The 2 forhead.ve
The 2 pall.et.ve
The 2 necke.ve
The 2 plate.ve
The taile.ve
The hanch.ve
The fore shank.ve
The 2 side.ve
The shanke.ve
The houfe

d. 423. c. 31 b 18. (2)

THE ...VNTRY MANS INSTRVCTOR.

OR,

...briefe and plaine method of ...ligence, containing many experi-...ced remedies for the Diſeaſes commonly befalling to Horſes, ſheepe, and other Cattle.

...ith an admirable and ſafe way of Gelding or Spaying, both of Male and Female.

...Collected out of the uncertainty of other ...ns writings, but gathered from the many yeares experience of the Author IOHN CRAVVSHEY, of *Sandall Magna* in the County of *Yorke*.

...roved by the teſtimony of divers worthy Gentle-... both Knights and Eſquires, in the Counties of ...rke and *Lincolne*, Set forth for the benefit of the whole Common wealth of *Great Brittaine*.

LONDON,
...ted by *Thomas Cotes*, and are to be ſold by *M. Allot*, ...the ſigne of the blacke Beare in *Pauls* Church-yard, 1636.

THE COUNTRYMAN'S

TO HIS HONEST MEANING COVNTRY-men and Friends, especially those of the County of *Yorke*, *Lincolne* and *Nottingham*; where by above thirtie yeares practise (to their benifit and admiration) *Iohn Crawshey* hath confirmed in deede what hee hath here expreſt in words, to all, both high and low he wiſheth health and prosperity to themselves, their Cattle, and all whatsoever they possesse.

WOrthy Gentlemen, and honeſt Country men and Friends; I preſumed according to my weake capacity to publiſh in Print what you have experienc't in my ſo many yeares travell amongſt you in theſe Northerne parts, not doubting but that you

who by your favours and commendations have begotten this preſumption will (now it is brought forth into the world) like tender nurſing fathers defend it from the injury of this ſcoffing age, wherein every honeſt and laudable indeaveur for the common good is contemned and derided; and nothing but what comes clothed with the common livery of the time (flattery) can procure admittance into the charitable opinion of (almoſt) any man; but to bee plaine (as my method) if any one expect that from mee which I neither intend nor am capable off, what wonder is it if hee be deceived. For my part it is not Schollerſhip that brought me to the knowledge of what I profeſs, neither is it the ſtudy of other mens labours that I have filled up my leaves with all, but onely what my owne experience, and the teſtimony of you my good friends, (whoſe welfare I have ever ſought) is the ſcope of my diſcourſe, and the hope of my ſucceſſe. I confeſſe there have heretofore many good workes beene publiſh-

ed

ed which by their titles have ſeemed to be of the nature of mine, but hee who ſhall with judgement compare this with any other that hath gone before it (not to diſparage any, nor aplaud my ſelfe) ſhall finde that their cures are like to their phraſe, ſomething high priz'd; but mine (as my worthy Friends can witneſſe, for whom I have done much good with little coſt) as it came to me onely by the practiſe of my ſelfe, and my Anceſtors before mee without any inſtruction from others; ſo is it put forth in its owne Robes without any habit but what its Author (a plaine Yorkeſhire man) can attire it with. In briefe I intend it for the common good, being loath to doe as that negligent ſervant did who hid his Talent in a Napkin; For courteous Reader, thoſe ſecrets which God hath imparted to me, I now growing very aged (and therefore muſt of neceſſity render to nature her due very ſhortly) doe freely reſigne it to thee who ever thou art; deſiring him who is the giver of every good and

erfect gift to beſtow a bleſſing upon my oneſt indeavours. Now to conclude with he old proverbe, hee that will looſe a Sheepe (or a Hogge) for a pennyworth of Tarre, cannot deſerve the name of a good husband, you may gueſſe at my meaning. Honeſt Countrey men, worthy Gentlemen, farewell.

Your painefull Labourer

IOHN CRAVVSHEY.

Vpon his honeſt Friend, the Author of this Booke, *John Crawſhey*.

VVHoere thou be, that will but daigne to looke
Vpon this booke, with an impertiall eye,
May ſay perhaps he hath read many a Booke,
Dreſt in triumphing Robes, yet let him try
The Truth of all, which being underſtood,
Few like to this ſerves for the common good.

2.

Our Author doth not ſtrive to force his Quill,
Of any others worke to make his owne;
Hee onely ſheweth his experienc't skill,
Which to the North of England is well knowne:
Then let North, South, Eaſt, Weſt, all England o're,
Betaught by him what they ne're learn'd before.

M. P.

THE COVNTRY MANS INSTRVCTER.

Diſeaſes in Beaſtes.

Firſt of the turne, ſturdy or giddy.

BEaſts (in every Country) are ſubject to this diſeaſe. It may be knowne, either by the Beaſt wandring alone in the paſture, or by holding up its head into the aire, after an vawented manner or by turning round or ſidewayes. A Beaſt (from one yeare old to three) or under foure, but not afore they be one or after foure, may be cured of it, before or after that age, it is ſcarſe cureable, alſo if it lye in the middle of the braine, or neere the roote of the horne, ſo that it doe appeare by any of theſe ſignes following, it may eaſily be cured; but if it lie under the braines or in the necke, it is not cureable. Let it be fully ripe, and then it will be more eaſie and better to take out. That you may know when it is ripe, and alſo where it lies, take a paire of Sciſſors, and clip away the

haire of the forehead, and with your thumbe, feele where the braine panne is thinneſt and ſofteſt, being diminiſhed by the fretting of the burning humour: within the bladder, that lieth among the braines, or being thinner then the other part of the braine panne, yeeldeth more from your thumbe in groping, or the beaſt doth meane it more by fritching, or ſtirring, when you touch that place, then other places, or when the skull riſes up in a round lumpe, in manner of a koule, as we call it, by theſe tokens, or ſome of them, you may both know when it is ripe; and alſo where to take it out, for it is a bladder full of water, and little white things like wormes, which are within the bladder that lieth among the braines, feeding upon them, and burning and conſuming them.

The Cure 1.

When you have by the foreſaid meanes found where it lieth neereſt, take a knife and cut the skinne over the place on either ſide, about the bredth of

and likewiſe at the bottome, and catch or tie it up with thread to the horne; then take a ſhort knife, and a little hammer, and cut the bone; on either ſide, and at the bottome, as you did the skinne before, but not altogether ſo broade, as the skinne, and turne it up then, and lay the Beaſt upon his backe, the belly being upward, and the head turned up likewiſe, then with a ſharpe knife cut the *pia mater*, or the thinne filme, wherein the braines are encloſſed, and with a gooſe quill ſearch eaſily among the braines, and if the bladder you finde, be but a little one, about the bigneſſe of a Pullets egge, or leſſe, and come ſoone away, you may well ſuppoſe there is more, which you may finde by ſearching. But if it be a great one, ſo that it hold a pint of water or neere, you may be ſure there is no more, thus when you have by little and little woven out the bladder, draine out the

the water as cleane as you can, then lay the ſcalpe downe, as it were before, as you can, and ſow the skinne aloſt on it, with a needle and thread, then take line tow and the white of an egge beaten together and lay to the wound, binde a warme wollen cloth faſt aloft on it, and tie it up in a houſe, for a little ſpace, leaſt it ſhould turne, through the lightneſſe of the braine; give it good hay but no corne for ſtraining of the head in eating it. If it be in cold weather, give it warme water to drinke and by Gods helpe it ſhall doe well.

The turne, or ſturdy in a ſheepe is much after the ſame manner, as in a beaſt, ſave that it lieth in the top of the head, betweene the horne, and in beaſts it lieth before in the forehead, the ſame cure is for the Sheepe, that is for the beaſt.

Warbucke or Warble. 3.

There is a ſurrans or diſeaſe both in Beaſt, and ſome in Horſes, on both ſides the rigge of the backe, which is grievous unto them, called the *Warbucke* or *Warble*, which is a worme thicke and ſhort, like unto a grubbe, which feedeth upon the beaſt fleſh, lieth every one in a ſeverall roome, and hath a hole to vent themſelves, where you may perceive they are, theſe beaſts will not like nor feed, ſo long as theſe vermine are quicke within their fleſh.

The Cure. 4.

Take a penny worth of blacke ſope; and boile it in a gallon of old vrine, put thereto a handfull of ſalt, and bathe the place, where the *Warbles* be with ſome of the ſaide vrine and ſope, very hot, then take a little fuſty ſtadle hay, and put to the reſt of the vrine, and heate it on the fire, then clap it as hot as you can, to the beaſtes backe, and poure out all the vrine upon the hay, and binde it on

with ſomē old Saddell or Pannell or old cloth to keepe it on, and to keepe in the heate, for the ſpace of two or three houres, if this being once done, doe not fully cure yet being twice done it will fully kill the vermine, and heale the backe of the horſe without faile.

Outray or laske, 5.

There is another ſurrans in beaſt and horſes which is called the *Outray* or *laske*, or looſeneſſe in the belly, it commeth ſometimes by eating of ſome filthy thing, in their fodder, as henne dung, or the like; but for the moſt part, it commeth by overheating in running, or chaſing, extraordinarily, and after taking a ſudden or over haſty cooling, or by feeding upon ſome rotten wrecked flot-graſſe in a goggiſh ditch, I have cured many of this diſeaſe, and ſurrans, uſing no other medicine but the ſame which I uſed for ſtaling of blood, which ſhall be deſcribed hereafter in the Chapter concerning the ſtaling of blood.

Tinging, or poyſoning. 6.

Tinging or *poyſoning*, commeth by licking of a ſpider, or a little red creeping thing called a ting or taint which creepeth often in their fodder or graſſe, and the beaſts by licking in one of theſe with their meate, will ſuddenly be loſt, if they be not preſently helpt, and if they get water before the diſeaſe be perceived they are paſt helpe, you ſhall know them by an extraordinary ſudden hoiſing, for three or foure times together, they will ſlaver at their mouth, water their eyes, and ſwell both in their eyes noſtrils and body.

The Cure is. 7.

Take forth their tongue, looke under it, and you ſhall

ſee

see a blister, burst it either with a bodkin or knife, or with your finger nailes, by any the readiest meanes you can, and rub them with a little salt, and take an onion minse it, and put it into vergis, vinegar, or vrine, to the value of a pint, but be sure you runne them up and downe; also it is good to let them blood, in a vaine in the cheeke, under their eye, for that will take away much of the poysoned blood, for the poyson doth infect the blood, but if you be in a field or pasture where you want the former things, put of your shooe, and pisse in it, and take a knife, or sticke, and scrape of the sweatinesse, or chafingnesse, within your shoe, and so mixe it with the vrine, then give it the beast to drinke, and it will expell the poyson. It is as good as any thing can be.

Lung-soughe. 8.

There is a disease whereunto beasts are subject, commonly called *Lung-soughs*, which is a long languishing disease, sometime it commeth to the Calves, when they have much milke, and not water to coole their Lunge, or it commeth to beasts, by going in a pasture, where they want water or have ill comming to their water, and so linger themselves, by that meanes their lights become knotty and drye, and for want of moisture groweth to their ribbes, you shall know them by the hanging out of the tongue, and much hoising, and also by their hollownesse and leaneneſse or poverty, for they will languish much, some men use for this disease to cut them in the dewlappe, and put in bearefoote, or a leafe growing in the toppe of a well called fettergrasse, I doe not discommend this to be done to a strong beast, but if to one that is weake it will endanger their life.

The Cure. 9.

The beſt which I finde and have often proved it, is not to cut them at all, but to take a pottle of ſtrong Ale or Beare, and boyle therein a handfull of fetherfew, of low time, fennell, woormewood, Southernewood, lavender of each a quantity, and boyle them in the ſaide Ale or Beare, then ſtraine them forth and put thereto a halfepenniworth of new tarre, a halfepenny worth of butter, one penny worth of civill oyle, or Sallet oile. Give this to the beaſt every morning, and evening, if it be weake, but a little at once and oftener, if it be ſtrong more at once, till it be ſpent, and without doubt it will cure it, for I have cured a dozen, or ſixteene beaſts at a houſe with this.

Staling or piſſing of blood.

This is a diſeaſe, that many beaſts are ſubject unto in all Countries, ſome come to it by ſtraines, and overworking, but the moſt get it upon woody ground which is ſubject to bogges or rottenneſſe, and many dye ſuddenly if they have not preſent helpe.

The Cure of the ſame. 10.

Take Oake barke, ſhave off the outter barke, and boile it in ſpring water, till it be red; likewiſe take Cumfrey, Shepheard purſe, plantine, ſage, greene hempe, or nettles, of each a good handfull, and boile them with the barke, then take them forth, and ſtraine them, and put a good quantity of ſalt into the ſaid water, alſo Allome, bole Almoniacke, chalke, or the pouder of ſeacoale, are any of them good to put into the ſaid water, if your beaſt be weake, give him ſcarcely a quart, if he be ſtrong, give him more then a quart at a time, once will ſerve, if hee have more

more then a quart, but twice will ſerve to be ſure for any beaſt, give it them lukewarme.

Murrian or gargall. 11.

This is an infectious diſeaſe, it commeth oftentimes by ſmelling of dead carrion, and ſometimes by the biting of a madde dogge, but for the moſt part it commeth by feeding upon corrupt ground, which hath beene flooded or wrecked, for any of theſe foreſaide things or cauſes, will putrifie the blood, and ſo breedeth the diſeaſe, which appeareth in ſome cattle, by a ſwelling betwixt the jawes, about the tongue rootes, or under the throate, the beſt is to cut them in that place, and open the skinne with their finger, and waſh it with hot ſcalding Chamberlye and ſalt, and then to put in enulacompana roote, and bearefoote bruiſed, ſome will ſwell on the top of the lonie, or by the ſide of the rigge, as though they were bitten with an urchin, or toade, take your knife and cut a hole in the lowe ſt part of the ſaide ſwelling, and ſtripe out the water or lee, out of the ſaid ſwelling, then put a bit of an ennlacompana roote into the ſaide hole, and it will draw downe the corruption.

Alſo in ſome beaſts, the deſeaſe will not appeare by any ſwelling, but will lie in the guts or bowels, or congeale about the heart, and it is called the heart *Murrian:* for this let the beaſt blood on the right ſide of the necke, and on the left Cheeke; under the eye, and alſo on the taile, then give your beaſt to drinke a quart of new Ale, with a good quantity of ſpourge, and a little ſeeney, and ruune him up and downe till he ſhoote or dung; then take hearbe grace and penny royall of either a like quantity, ſhred them ſmall and mixe them with new tarre, and butter, or ſallet oyle, and give them a ball of that downe their throate, of the bigneſſe of an egge and rubbe them on the noſe, with ſome of the ſame, likewiſe doe it

to

to all your ſound cattell, and they ſhall not take the diſeaſe at the other.

The Felon. 12.

The *Felon* is a diſeaſe, that commeth unto cattell, by feeding in ranke and toggy paſtures, you ſhall know it by the heavineſſe of their countenance, and by trembling in their hinder parts, and a Cow will preſently dry of her milke; and if ſhee be not preſently helpt, will be ſuddenly dead.

The Cure. 13.

To cut them in the ſide of the dewlap, and ſome put in beare foote and garlicke, but I doe not commend garlicke, for if they ſhould needs to kill and eate the fleſh, as ſome poore people doe, all the fleſh will ſavour of it, that they may not eate it. If the *Felon* come downe to the dewlappe, and ſwell upon the ſetling that it waxe bigge, by comming downe of the body, then the danger is paſt, but if it doe not come downe, then you muſt give them the ſame drinke, which is preſcribed before for the *Murrian.*

To helpe a Cowe that cannot Calve.

Kine being with calve, are ſubject to many infirmities, oftentimes they get a ſtraine or a thurſt, which killeth the Calfe within them. If the Calfe be dead ſo that ſhee cannot part with it. Let a man or woman of diſcretion, take a ſmall corde and make a nooſe therein, and put it upon their foremoſt finger, then put their hand therein, and ſearch for the mouth of the Calfe, and with their fingers and thumbe, put the nooſe and faſten it upon the neather jaw of the Calfe, and have ſome body elſe with you to helpe

helpe to draw, and with the helpe of their hand, they may draw forth the Calfe without hurting of the Cow.

Diſeaſe in Beaſt. 15.

Some cannot Calve becauſe the mouth or paſſage of the Calfe halme is growne up being hardened like horne, the cauſe whereof is, as ſome ſuppoſe, that they were Bulled with a burnt Bull, as in ſome Countries there are many Bulls ſo diſeaſed. If the paſſage of the Calfe be growne up like horne, as is aforeſaide which you may know by putting in your hand into the body of the Cowe, and if you finde no paſſage then lay your hand upon either ſide of the Cow to feele on whither ſide the Calfe lyeth, for it lyeth more on one ſide, then on the other, then take a paire of Siſſors, and clip away the haire on that ſide it lyeth on in the middeſt, betwixt the thigh and the ribs, then take a knife, and cut the skinne upward and downeward, not ſide way, and annoynt your arme with new milke, and put it in and ſearch for the Calfe head, that being found, bring it to the hole, and with your other hand take a knife and cut the Calfe halme wherein the Calfe lieth, then with ſome helpe draw the calfe forth of the ſaid hole, after ſo doing cleanſe the healing or gleaning forth of the Calfe halme, and with a needle and a ſilke thread, ſow up the halme againe, then ſow up the fleſh and the skinne, and after keepe her warme, and diet her well for the ſpace of foure or five dayes, and ſhe will doe well, God willing.

To prevent this danger as followeth. 16.

Some be in danger of death, by reaſon of extreame heate, through paine in their Calving, and ſudden cooling after, by lying on the earth, or too ſoone drinking of cold water, or by being abroad in rainy weather, ſo

that

that the Calfe halme doth ſwell, and lieth over the nēcke of the bladder, ſtopping the vrine or water that ſhe cannot ſtale, ſo that the paine thereof is ſo grievous, that ſhe cannot ſtand on her feete, but lieth downe on the ground as though ſhe would preſently die.

The Cure. 17.

For this the beſt remedy is to take two ſackes or a window cloath, and put under the body of the ſaid Cow, faſten a rope to the ſaid cloath, and put it over a Balke of the houſe, or batne, and draw her up that ſhe can but touch the ground with her feete, then let a woman annoint her hand, either with new milke, or freſh butter and put it in, and worke the Calfe halme from the bladder, that the water may have paſſage, and it will eaſe her of her paine, and cure her preſently, but by all meanes keepe her warme with clothes, and warme bedding, and give her warme drinkes.

To helpe a Cowe that ſtraineth her ſelfe in Calving. 18.

Some Kinē by ſtraining themſelves to calve their Calfe beame, writher or bagge, will come downe, and ſwell as much as a blowne bladder.

The Cure. 19.

For this the beſt is, to take new milke or milke warmed, and worke it ſolſt with your hand, then take Linſeed, braied or beaten ſmall to powder, and ſtrow thereon; ſome uſe pepper brayed ſmall or chalke, but I hold Linſeed the beſt; then put it up with your hand, and cauſe her hinder parts to ſtand or lie higher then her foreparts, by litter or ſome other meanes for the ſpace of three or foure dayes, and ſhee will be well, God willing.

Kine-

Kine getting of ſtraines and hurts. 20.

Others upon unnaturall calving, cannot part with their healing or gleaning, which is a thing noiſull to them, and cau. h them to ſtinke, that one can ſcarſe endure to come neere them, the beſt helpe is.

The Cure. 21.

Take Germander, and penieroyall, and boile them in a quart of ale well, then ſtraine them forth, and put there a little Saffron, and give it her to drinke, and it will depart from her within two or three dayes.

Of diſeaſes in Sheepe, and firſt of the blood or redwater. 22.

THere is a diſeaſe or ſurrans, that Sheepe are ſubject unto in ſome grounds, or heathes, called the blood or red water, they will fall into a ſhivering like unto a burning feaver, you ſhall know the diſeaſe by theſe ſignes, their skinne will be red and bloody, their fleſh will be red and ſtand full of ſparkes or droppes of blood, with ſome blood or water about their heart, they will ſuddenly die, after they be taken with that diſeaſe, unleſſe they be preſently helped, the Sheepe feeding upon a dry prieye ground, and the graſſe growing there, being of a hot nature, breedeth a hot ſuperfluous and bloody humour, which will engender and ſpead into the veines, and overcome the good blood; becauſe ſuch ground doth not yeeld a cooling moiſture, to abate the exceſſive hotneſſe of the bloody inflammation.

The Cure. 23.

The beſt for this diſeaſe or ſurrans is to take the barke of a young ſapling, and the barke of a young elme with the hearbe called *Burſa paſtoris*, or Shepheards purſe, alſo with Cumfrey, Plantaine ſage, penieroyall wormewood of each of theſe aforeſaid things a quantity, according to the number of your Sheepe, boile them in cleare ſpringing water, and put in alſo a quantity of Allome, and then give them to drinke, ſome eight or nine ſpooneſuls at a time, and let them blood in the eye vaine, and taile, this drinke will dry up the hot bloody humour: coole the ſtomacke and the vapours thereof and bind up the broken veines, where the blood breaketh forth into the fleſh, and ſo deſtroyeth the ſheepe, this hath beene exceeding approoved, and hath helped many.

The Youghth, or knuckle evill. 24.

This diſeaſe is called the *Youghth*, or the *knuckle* evill, or crooke, it hath the name from the necke or legge growing crooked by reaſon of the ſaide diſeaſe; ſome call it the wood evill, and others the leaſe, ſome doe ſuppoſe that they get it by feeding upon wood, or ſome leaſe upon the ground, I rather ſuppoſe they take it by ſmelling of ſome hearbe or weede on the ground, becauſe they for the moſt part have it in *April* or *May*, when ſuch things have the ſtrongeſt ſmell, and becauſe few, or none have it, but Lambes or young Sheepe, which are in high liking, and full of blood.

The Cure. 25.

Take beefe brine, boile it and skimme it well, and put thereto the juice of onions, and penieroyall, with a quantity

tity of *aquavitæ*, and give every lambe or ſuch Sheepe as you ſuſpect to take this diſeaſe, the valew of three or foure ſpoonefuls at a time, in the beginning of *Aprill*, and let them blood under the eye, and alſo give them a good ſmitt of tarre over both cheekes, a little above the noſe, not upon the lippes, for ſmearing the udder of the Ewe, which will make her dry of her milke, this doe againe in *May*, if you thinke they ſtand in neede, and you neede doe no more that yeare, for that diſeaſe, God willing.

The Rot, or rottenneſſe in Sheepe. 26.

There is a diſeaſe, or ſurrans in Sheepe, commonly called the rot, or rottenneſſe, which ſheepe are ſubject to in many Countries. Whereby, many men have beene ſore weakened in their eſtates, by the death of their ſheepe through that diſeaſe; they get it by feeding upon ketlockes or other ſuch like weedes, growing in fallow fieldes, or by feeding upon ſhort graſſe, on leighes or land ende, where many worme ſproutes be, which the ſheepe feeding upon that graſſe doe licke up, alſo the gravell wrought up by the worme, and moſt of all the ſlime that is left by the wormes ingendring, which is a great cauſe of their rottenneſſe, others get it by feeding upon a low levell ground, where when a ſudden raine commeth, the water ſtandeth and cannot get readily away, and the ſheepe that continually uſeth that ground, will ſlop much water with the graſſe, which if the weather be cold, will doe them hurt, but not ſo much, as if it be warme, many ſhepheards ſay, that if the weather be hot, their ſheepe will take the rot in foure and twenty houres, if they be not remooved into other grounds, therefore carefull Shepheards, as ſoone as they ſee the ground wet, and the day hot, will remoove them with all ſpeede into higher grounds, for a ſpace, till the water be dryed away. Theſe cauſes of diſeaſes thus farre deſcribed, viz. the wa-

ter.

ter and the aforeſaid things, bringeth a faintneſſe upon the ſheepe, putrifieth, corrupteth, and conſumeth the blood, and turneth it into a watereſh humour, ſo the blood, which is the life and ſtrength of the fleſh, being waſted and corrupted, the body muſt needes periſh.

To prevent rottenneſſe in Sheepe. 27.

A rule to know how to prevent this evill, and to keepe the Sheepe ſound, is firſt carefully to remoove them in wet weather, and to keepe them upon the dryeſt ground: They are the moſt ſubject to take this diſeaſe, in *Aprill* and *May*, in *September* and *October*, which are called the ſpringand fall of the yeare, they ſeldome take it in Winter, nor not much in Summer, betwixt theſe times, unles the weather be wet, foggye, and miſtye, and hot with all, for if it be, they will take it upon the aforenamed grounds, if they be not remooved, or have ſome other helpe done unto them in due time.

A Rule to make a drinke to prevent this diſeaſe, and to keepe the Sheepe ſound from yeare to yeare, is this that followeth.

The Cure. 28.

Take a pecke of Mault, or better, and waſh it as though you would brew it into Beare or Ale, and make of that mault, eleven or twelve gallons of liquor, then boile in that liquor, a good quantity of hearbes called *burſa paſtoris* or Shepheards purſe, and Cumfrey, Sage, Plantaine, Pennieroyall, Worme-wood, and bloodwort, of each of theſe a good quantity, boyle them in the ſaid liquor very well, then ſtraine them forth, and put therein a little barme, and after the barme a pecke of ſalt, and tunne or put them up into veſſels: then give your ſheepe in wet weather, after *April* come in, ſeaven or eight ſpoone-

fals a peece, every weeke once, if the weather be wet; If it be dry, you neede not so often, and thus continue till *May*, and after as you see cause, according to the dryneſſe or wetneſſe of the weather. Give them sometime a licke of tarre, mixed with hearbe of grace chopped, and it will cleanse the bowels of much corruption, and be helpefull to the blood. If you be carefull to follow this practise, you shall by Gods helpe keepe your sheepe from the rot, the price of one sheepe will be sufficient to prevent the diseaſe in twenty; Therefore I hold it better, for every man to spend one for the saving of twenty, rather then to loose twenty, in sparing the price of one. I would not have you to follow the old proverbe; Where it is said. That many men will loſe a hog for a halfe penny worth of tarre.

The Skit or Looſeneſſe. 29.

Many Sheepe are troubled with a diseaſe or furrans, called the Skit or Looſeneſſe, it commeth oft by cold, or by feeding upon moist waterish grasse.

The Cure. 30.

Take Salt, Allome, or chalke, and give them in small drinke, or water, and it will knit them, or helpe them presently.

Of Blindneſſe in Sheepe. 31.

There be some Sheepe which be blinde by reason of superfluity of bloods for that,

The Cure. 32.

Take a little chalke, and blow, or scrape it into the eye with

with a quill, and let them blood in the eye veine, and purge the blood into the eye. That Sheepe that is blinde, by reason of abundance of blood, you neede not feare, that that sheepe is at that present infected with the Rot, but if that sheepe come into a corrupt ground, it will take the rot sooner then another sheepe, by reason of the superfluity of blood.

Directions in buying of Horses. 33.

Many men are deceived, by buying of a horse in the market, and especially by those that have beene lamed, and put to feede after, and when they come to be ridden will seeme to a stranger to ride well, and to be sound, which when they come to travell, are straight way lame, whereby many an honest man is deceived, for many men will protest and sweare, that they are sound, when they know the contrary, onely for their private gaine, I have bought by twenty or thirty at a faire; but very seldome was I deceived, but when I beleeved their oathes and protestations, and did not follow my owne rule, which I would wish and advise men to beleeve, rather then their swearing. Vnlesse they know them to be right honest men, when any one is about to buy a horse, let one leade him at the halters end, and follow him, and behold the setting of his feete, either upon a hill side, or upon the hard ground, for the Horse cannot then dissemble, but if he have any straine, either old or new, it will appeare by favouring or casting out of his feete, if you perceive nothing, then ride him upon some hard ground, and after so doing, set him up in some house, or private backeside where nothing may molleſt him, and give an eye to his standing, for if he stand firme on his feete, without hitching or shifting there is no doubt but he is sound, but if he shift his feete often, as though hee was wearied of them, it is a signe that he is foundered, but if he rest one

legge

legge more then another, or ſtand bowlegged, or ſet it more foreward then the other, it is a ſigne that hee hath got a ſtraine in the Shoulder, or in the elbow joynt, but if he ſtand upon the toe, he is like either to be hurt in the fetlocke joynt, or within the hoofe, either by prickes or ſome other meanes, which you may know by leading him into a dike or waſhing pond, for that foote will be ſooner dry then the other, by reaſon of the heate in the foote proceeding from the hurt, if it be in the elbow, if you gripe him there, he will lift up his foote, if in the ſhoulder, if you gripe him there, he will bite at you, and meane him very ſore.

Of Diſeaſes in Horſes with their cures. 34.

There is a diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe, called the Stackers, which commeth by a ſuperfluous humour, burning in his head, which bringeth him into ſuch a rage that he is like to beate out his owne braines, and if he be not helped, will ſuddenly be loſt.

The Cure to helpe the Stackers. 35.

The beſt way to cure this diſeaſe is to let them blood in the noſtrils, or in the temple veine, and cut them in the forehead, and put therein a ſlice of an enulacampana roote, or of a red docke, and annoint it with a little butter, and ſalt, and take a little hearbe grace, or wormewood, or of the hearbe called Robin ith hedge, and bruiſe them, then mixe them with a little *aquavitæ*, and put them in the eares of the horſe, and tie his eares cloſe with a band or ſtringe, that he cannot ſhake them forth, and he will ſoone be well by Gods helpe.

Canker in the mouth of Hoſes. 36.

This diſeaſe proceedeth from the heate, and corruption of the Liver, it lyeth in the roote of the tongue, and many Beaſtes and Horſes, periſh by it, for want of helpe.

The Cure. 37.

Take the inner barke of an elder tree, Sage, and woodbine leaves, chop them ſmall, and boyle them in wine-vinegar, and put thereto a good quantity of Allome, and Hony, then take a lining cloth, and tye it upon a ſticke, waſh their mouthes, tongue rootes, and waug teeth, with the ſaid cloth, and ſticke dipped in the aforeſaid water, twice or thrice a day, and it will ſoone be whole, it hath beene often prooved, and without any doubt to be made a ſpeciall good thing.

Chaffalling. 38.

There is another diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe which is called Chaffalling or Iaw falling, it moſt commonly happeneth to Mares, or young Horſes, that have reſted long in foggy ground, and being full of blood and fat, come to be ridden and heat ſore, and then put in ſome cold houſe or place, and having nothing to eate, their greaſe ſuddenly cooleth, or ſtorkeneth, and ſtayeth the paſſage of their veines, and ſinewes. So that they will ſuddenly dye without preſent helpe: Many Smithes, or Farriers doe not underſtand this, for I have taken them in hand, when two or three of them, have given them over, and cured the ſame oftentimes, both in *Doncaſter*, and diverſe other places.

The Cure for this diſeaſe is thus. 39.

Firſt pricke them through the griſtles of the noſe, with a needle or elſin and cauſe them to bleed, then take brimſtone and frankincenſe beaten or brayed, and ſtrew them upon a Chaffing diſh of hot coales, and lay thereon a little ſtadle hay from the bottome of a mow, and ſmoake him very well, to bring warmeneſſe into his head, and cauſe him to ſweate, then take the dregges of beare or ale, and boyle therein Hemlockes, and Mawles, or for want thereof ſtadle hay, and ſew it about his head with a cloath, under his Iawes, and it will bring warmeneſſe into his head. It is good alſo to anoint the temples of his head, with a little *aquavitæ*: theſe things being done; he will doe well, God willing, proved, and it is very good, as any thing can be.

Of hurts or blowes in the eyes of Horſes or other beaſtes. 40.

Many Horſes get a hurt or ſtroke on their eyē, whereby they become blinde, but if the Apple of the eye be whole, the haw or white skinne, or web may be taken off, by this meanes.

The Cure. 41.

Take a little ſweete butter, and warme it in a Sawcer, and put to it a little juice of Saladine, and wipe the ſame the ſame into the eye, with a feather, twice a day, and it will take of the hawe or white skumme in a ſhort ſpace.

Another for the ſame. 42.

Likewiſe take the powder of thunderbolt, or of a hard flint,

flint, brayed or beaten to fine powder, then take a quantity of fine tow, and the white of two egges, the tow and the egges, being well beaten together, ſpread it upon the Horſes eye, after the powder be in, and binde it on with a Cloath, and in two or three times dreſſing, it will make his eye well.

Another. 43.

Take the aſhes of Willowes, or very ſmall beaten pepper, mixed with a little honie, and wipe it into the eye with a feather.

The Maungie in the Maine. 44.

There is a kinde of diſeaſe, called the Maungy in the Maine, or taile of a Horſe, moſt commonly in ſtone horſes; it commeth often by over heating in riding, or other labour, ſo that the blood being corrupted, it ingendereth infection, and breaketh forth into a white ſcurfe, which is very loathſome and noyfull, and if it be not prevented, it will runne over the body, like a ſcabbe; the beſt way to prevent it is,

The Cure. 45.

Take as much tarre as the bigneſſe of an egge, and a little brimſtone, the valew of an halfe penny worth and a pretty handfull of hearbe of grace, chop the ſaide hearbe, then mixe them together, and mould them as it were in a ball, and put it downe his throate, then ride him a little, and then give him a quart of new ale, and ride him againe, then ſet him up and cover him with a cloth, and this will cauſe him ſweate, and drive the corruption forth of his body, and for the white ſcurfe or hatterell, which is in his Maine or other parts, take a Curry-combe, and rubbe

rubbe him till it be raw, then take a penny worth of Mercury and put into an earthen diſh, and put thereto a quart or three pintes of warme water, and waſh the place, where the ſcurfe or ſore is, then tye him up the ſpace of a day, and cover him that he knep not on it, for it may doe him hurt, or becauſe Mercury is dangerous for knepping, take Allome, and burne it, and alſo Copprice, and put them in water as you did the Mercury, till they be melted, and waſh the ſore place therewith, as you did with Mercury water, then take treane oyle, and rubbe him therewith, and it will looſe the hatterall ſcurfe, and cauſe to come away, it being taken away, take civill oyle or hogges greaſe, and annoint him therewith, it will bring the haire againe, and make the skinne ſoft.

A *bruiſe on a Horſes backe.* 46.

A bruiſe or a cruſh on a Horſes backe, or on the withers may for want of preſent helpe, grow to a Fiſtula, or ſome other dangerous ſore: therefore as ſoone as you ſee your horſes backe ſo hurt, that it groweth into an inflammation, or ſwelling,

The Cure. 47.

Take onions, nettles, wormewood, and the barke of a young elme, or the leaves thereof, and boyle them in running water, with a good handfull of ſalt, and tye it upon the bruiſed place as hot as may be, it will draw out the cruſhit blood and aſſwage the ſwelling, and keepe it from feſtring, and rotting, if it be applyed in time, but if it be not, it is good notwithſtanding to draw it to a ripeneſſe, but if you be forced to make an inciſion, make it in the loweſt part of the ſwelling, then ſtripe out the corruption, and fill the hollow place full of the powder of burnt Allome, and Rozen of each a like quantity, mixt

together, and ſo let him goe three or foure dayes, then tye a clout upon a ſtickes end, and waſh the wound with hot ſcalding vrine, then dry out the corruption of the wound with a dry cloth, and fill up the wound againe with the ſame powder, and though it be a very grievous ſore or Fiſtula, yet it will heale it in a ſhort time, as hath beene prooved.

A *Horſe that's ſtrained in the ſhoulder or elbow joynt.* 48.

For the ſtraine in the ſhoulder, or any part above the knee.

The Cure. 49.

Take a penny worth of onions, chop them ſmall, one penny worth of vinegar, one penny worth of blacke ſope, one penny worth of hogges greaſe, and a little diſh full of dregges of ale or yeaſt, then boyle it on the fire, and put thereto a good quantity of ſalt, and annoint the place, where you perceive the paine is, chafe it in as hot as you can, and heate a barre of Iron and hold to it, to make it melt or ſoake into the fleſh, ſo being done every day, for the ſpace of a weeke it will make him ſound, as hath beene often prooved.

Faundring or fretteſhing in the body. 50.

This diſeaſe likewiſe commeth by over riding and their greaſe melting, and ſuddenly cooling; many thereby are ſuddenly loſt, and ſome languiſheth long, before they dye; the beſt cure is to let them blood in the ſprunne vaines, it will take away the waterish humour, which, (if he have languiſhed long) will be cold as well water.

The Cure. 51.

Take a gallon of ale or beare, and boyle in it theſe ſtearbes, white Lavender, low time, and fetherfew, pennie royall, fennell, Southernewood, Cammomell, and Wormewood, theſe being well boyled, ſtraine them forth of the ſaide drinke; then put in a halfe penny worth of new Tarre, one penny worth of civill oyle, a quarter of a pound of ſweete butter, put all theſe into the ſaide drinke; and give your horſe, to the valew of a quart, or more at a time, if he be ſtrong if he be weake not ſo much, alſo annoint the temples of his head with a little *aquavita*, and ride him a little after, then cover him cloſe with hot warme cloathes, let him have drye ſtraw enough about him, lappe his legges alſo with ropes of ſtraw or hay dipped in Chamberlie, and then let ſome man waite on him, till he hath had his ſweate, and abate his cloathes, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, and within twelve houres he ſhall ſee his molten greaſe, that lay in his guts or bowels, come from him like the kelles of a dead ſheepe: and about ſixe or ſeaven dayes after give him ſome more of the ſame drinke, and uſe him after the ſame manner, as before, doe this two or three times, and it will make him ſound ſtraightway, God willing. This I have prooved in many horſes of ſundry mens, both Gentlemens and other.

The Cough, or Cold. 52.

If a Horſe have a grievous ſore cough or cold, which may be termed a heart cough or cold, and that you have a journey to ride, and be fearefull to ride him, by reaſon of his infirmity, if hee be able of his body otherwiſe, be not affraide to ride on him, uſing, this rule which after followeth.

The

The Cure. 53.

Take two penny worth of Engliſh Licoriſh, and two penny worth of Annyeſeedes, and two penny worth of fenegreeke, all brayed into powder, then take a penny worth of ſallet oyle, one penny worth of hony, one penny worth of ſweete butter, with a ſlice of wood, mixe and moulde all theſe together like paſte, in ſome pewter or wooden diſh, then give your Horſe every morning as you ride your Iourney, a quantity to the bigneſſe of an egge, or better, downe his throate, alſo take a little linnen cloath, and the powder of Annyeſeedes, Licoriſh, and Honye, and ſew it about your ſnaſle, or bridle bit, for the Horſe to chew upon in his journey, uſe this every morning, when you are going to ride, and give him ſome likewiſe at noone, after your baite, but not before, for cloying of his ſtomacke, neither give it him at night, when he goeth to feed, for if you give it him reſting in the ſtable, and doe not exerciſe him after, it will doe him little good, uſe this rule and keepe him well, and hee will carry you cherefully, and be ſound of his cough, at your jouyneyes end, you may carry the ſaide medicine, about with you, in your journey in a boxe.

A Horſe that is lame or ſtrained in the legge. 54.

A Horſe is ſometimes ſtrained in the legge called a taint or ſinew ſpringing, it is a ſtraine which commeth either by an overreach, in ſore riding, or elſe in ſore drawing, and appeareth to be ſwollen behinde the legge, about the fetlocke; it will be very ſore, ſo that he will not ſuffer you to touch it.

The

The Cure. 55.

For this foresaid lameneſſe, is to take the barkē of a young elme, and chop it ſmall, and lineſeede beaten or brayed to powder, boyle them in running water, till they be thicke, then lay them like poultis unto the place greeved, binde it on with a courſe cloth, and let it lie foure and twenty houres doe this two or three times, and it will make him ſound by Gods helpe.

To ſtanch the bleeding of Horſes, that commeth by any miſchance. 56.

Some Horſes may fall a bleeding by having abourdance of blood, and by ſore riding to get a ſtraine and ſo fall into extraordinary bleeding, at the noſe: ſo that it cannot be ſtanched; ſome other by gelding, other by letting of blood, and others, by other hurtes, as a puſh with a beaſt horne, or ſome mares are ſtrained in their inner parts, by a ſtone horſe.

The Cure. 57.

For this, take a ſmall ſharpe cord, and tie it hard about the taile, at the ſetting on of the docke, and it will preſently ſtay the bleeding in what part ſoever it be; I have prooved it often in all the fore named things.

To know whather a Horſe be ſound inwardly or not. 58.

Take his water into a baſin, and behold the colour of it, If it be pale coloured, whitiſh or yellowiſh, it is a good ſigne, that he is free from inward diſeaſes, but if it be very white, or cleare, or of ſome ſtrong colour, like March beare, it is a ſigne that hee is troubled with ſome

disease, or some infirmity will ensue, shortly upon him.

To helpe a Horse that is foundered in his feete. 59.

First, pare the sole of his foote, with a buttres, or draw him with a crooked knife called a drawer, till you perceive the water and blood to appeare, then annoint the sole with a little *aquavita*.

The Cure. 60.

Take two egges, and rost them in the ēmbers, till they be hard, and cleave them, and strew thereon a little beaten pepper, and lay them to the sole of the foote, as hot as you can, then take a peece of leather, and lay upon the egges, to keepe them to, and tacke the shooe to the foote with foure nailes, and put under speldes to keepe the egges and leather close to the foote, let it lie foure and twenty houres, then take it away, and dresse him the like manner once againe, but keepe him drye, and let him lie as long againe, and after like time, take it away, then take ē a quantity of hogges grease, and as much tarre, and a lesser quantity of turpentine; and chafe them into the foote, both on the inside and outside and it will make him have a very good hoofe, and hee will be perfectly sound straight way.

To helpe the Scratches in a Horse. 61.

The Scratches is a disease, that is noisull to many young horses, it commeth by riding and heating, and melting of their grease, which falleth downe into their legges, and causeth them to swell, which for want of meanes and help to issue forth of their legges it breaketh forth into scabs or blaines, like unto a scurfe, and will reare like droppes of water, and be extreame sore.

The

The Cure. 62.

The beſt remedy is, to take traine oyle and white lead beaten to powder, mixe them together, and annoint the Horſes legge therewith, and chafe it in. It will bring their legges to be ſmall, and dry up the humour.

Before they breake forth upon their ſwelling, take Oake barke, and boile it in running water, put thereto a handfull of ſalt, and lith it up with dry Otemeale, then ſew it up about his legges, like a poultis, it will take away the greaſe ſo molten, and keepe him, that he ſhall not have the Scratches, if you doe it in time, before it breake forth: often prooved.

A diſeaſe or infirmity in Horſes commonly called the coult evils. 63.

It is very noyſome to many, as well to ſtonde Horſes as geldings, ſo likewiſe to labouring nagges, I am perſwaded very few men know the myſtery of this infirmity, it breedeth greate paine to thoſe Horſes that have it, it weakeneth their reines, and cauſeth paine in the hinder parts of their body, and cauſeth much paine to them in their ſtaling, it maketh them ſad in their countenance, and dull in their riding, it hindereth them of their feeding, it ſometimes cauſeth them to ſwell in their ſheath but not alwaies.

Every Horſe by nature hath two hollow places in the end of his yeard, hard behinde his water ſpoute, or cundith which gathereth much durt, ſand, or gravell, which will congeale together, on two hard lumpes, on the bigneſſe of two beanes, which after they be congealed, is the cauſe of all or moſt of the former infirmities.

The Remedy or cure is. 64.

The helpe or Remedie is, to caſt the Horſe, and to draw his yard, and to ſearch diligently with your fingers, and you ſhall finde the hollow place, and ſo worke it out with your thumbe, and finger nayles, then take a pale of could water, and waſh his yard and ſheathe, and worke it very well, and ſoft with your hand, then take a little butter, or hogges greaſe, and annoint his yard and ſheath, and ſo let him goe, and within a few dayes, you ſhall ſee him more chearefull in his countenance, and in better liking, then he was before. This I thought good to ſet forth, for the good of the Country, amongſt the reſt, becauſe I know very few men, doe underſtand the myſtery of it, and many Horſes are troubled with this infirmity, more then is ſuſpected.

A Remedy for Beaſt, Oxe, or Cow. 65.

I have ſet downe in my booke, a Cure for ſtaling of blood, but there is another diſeaſe, called the blacke or red water, which is next unto it, upon which Beaſtes infected therewith, languiſheth long, it commeth oft by light ſtraines, or over heating, or by feeding of rotten carriſh ground, their blood doth not waſte ſo much as thoſe in the former Chapter mentioned.

The Remedy, or Cure for it. 66.

Take any peece of Iron, and heate it hot in the fire, and put it into halfe a gallon of milke, untill your milke be hot, with the hotneſſe of the Iron, then take forth the Iron, and let the milke coole, untill it be almoſt cold, and then give it your beaſt to drinke, and it will bind up the bloody iſſue. this doe two or three times, and your beaſt

will

will be well, God willing, often approoved.

Another diſeaſe amongſt Cattell, which we call the worme in the tayle. 67.

Thoſe beaſt of that diſeaſe, will grow weake and poore, their teeth will ſometimes grow looſe in their heads, by reaſon of the paine and anguiſh of the worme, you ſhall know this diſeaſe, by taking the taile in your hand, you may feele it ſoft and very weake, three or foure inches above the end of the ſtrunt.

The Remedy or Cure. 68.

Take a ſharpe knife, and ſlit the skinne underneath the tayle, in the ſoft place, two inches long at the leaſt, and then you may ſee a little blue thing, like a worme, take a needle and a thred, and raiſe up the ſaid worme, and cut it away, then take a clove of garlicke, and burnt Allome, or burnt ſalt, and binde upon the place, with as much butter as garlicke, mixed to the ſame, then take a ſharpe pointed knife, and ſlit every gumbe, againſt the middle of the tooth, untill they bleed, then rub them with a little ſalt, and their teeth will faſten, and the beaſt will feede and grow into good liking, God willing.

Concerning Gelding. 69.

IT is well knowne, that many men take in hand to Geld Lambes, Rammes, Calves, Buls, Bores, and ſuch like male Creatures, which have little skill or experience in the ſame; who thinke they can doe it, onely by ſeeing another doe it, and ſo by raſh taking upon them to doe that which they have little skill in, they doe often

times hurt both themſelves and their neighbours; For I have knowne diverſe times, thirty or fourty Lambes in a morning, and many Buls, and ſuch like Cattle and Beaſts, loſt by the raſh unskilfulneſſe of ſuch men. And likewiſe diverſe other young Gelders, which have not fully learned the Art, taketh upon them to geld female beaſts, and ſuch other difficult feates of Art in gelding without ſufficient experience, and in like manner do much hurt.

Therefore for their better inſtruction, and for the good of the Commonwealth: I have thought good to ſet forth the Art, and manner how to geld and ſpay them ſafely; and what will enſue by not following theſe directions.

Directions. 70.

Firſt when you fetch or drive your Lambes, or Sheepe, to be gelded, take heed you heate them not by driving too faſt, or chafing them, and having brought them to the fold, doe not mew, or cramme, and throng them too cloſe together therein, for heating their blood, for that will put them in great danger.

Directions. 71.

The cheifeſt gelding of a young lambe of a moneth old or under, is to cut of the Codd end, and draw out the ſtone with your Teeth, and hold your hand upon the body of the Lambe, by the roote of the Cod, for feare of burſting the inner rime, then cloſe up the Cod end, with your finger and thumbe, and then let it goe. And for a prouder lambe, or a Ramme, or greater Sheepe; ſlit the Cod in the ſide, take forth the ſtone, ſlought it or huske it forth of the hime, or inner skinne or huske; then cut the hime hard by the nut, which we call the nature knot, and

and let the hime goe into the Cod againe, then draw away the ſtone with the ſtrings belonging to it; but be ſure you draw the blood ſtring eaſily, for burſting it: for if it breake, it will endanger the life of the ſheepe by bleeding, or it will rankle, ſo likewiſe for your Bull Calfe, or Bore, after the ſame manner, for they are, (in that caſe) of one nature; onely be ſure you draw the blood ſtring well, for burſting, elſe there is little danger. Some uſe to ſeare the veines, or blood ſtrings of a Bull, or an old Ramme, with an hot Iron, after the manner of a Horſe; which is againſt nature in any thing but onely in a Horſe.

Gelding of Horſes. 72.

Many men uſe to geld a Horſe, by tying the blood ſtring on a knot, or by tying it with a thread, or by drawing it away, as they doe in gelding a Lambe, but thoſe things putteth the Horſe to much paine, and oftentimes killeth him, the beſt gelding of a Horſe is this,

To Geld a Horſe. 73.

Take an Iron with two ſharpe edges, and heate it in the fire, and take the ſtone of your Horſe with your handes, or with a paire of Claves of Iron, or of wood bound with Iron, and put about the ſtone; then take your hot Iron, and cut the Cod, that the ſtone may come forth, then take your Claves, and ſet them on the ſtring of the ſtone, after it be ſloughted, and the hime, or inner skinne, put backe into the Cod, then cut the ſtrings with an hot Iron, and with another paire of Claves, take hold of the ſtring, under neath the other Claves, and try whether it bleed or no, which if it doe, ſeare it better, till it leave bleeding, then annoint it with the oyle of Linceede, or the juice of Onions, is alſo good, and for want of theſe, annoynt it

with

with a little butter, to take away the ſtrength of the fire, and ſo turne him looſe, into a paſture or Common, where he may walke himſelfe, for if he doe not you muſt walke him, or if he lye in the houſe, walke him or ride him three times a day, and he will ſoone be whole, God willing.

Gelding of Sheepe and other things. 74.

There are certaine Rammes, or Sheepe, which have their ſtones lying at the ridge of their backe, on either ſide the rigge, and if they have but one at the rigge, it moſt commonly lyeth on the farre ſide; the onely way is to cut it on the ſide, a little before the thigh, cut the skinne upward and downeward, then cut the fleſh a little, and burſt the inner rimme with your finger, then put your finger in, and ſearch for the ſtone, it groweth without hime, or ſlough on the hinder part of the loine, and bring it away with your finger, and be ſure you draw all the blood ſtring, as neere as you can, then with your finger cleare or put aſide the bowels, and put your finger on the other ſide, there ſhall you finde the other ſtone, faſten your finger on it, and draw it away at the ſame hole, as before; but if your skill will not ſerve to doe it, then cut him on the other ſide, in like manner, ſo done put foreward his legge, and keepe the wooll forth of the wound, and cloſe up the skinne together, but ſew it not, then ſew the wooll cloſe together over it. In like manner there be many Calves, after the ſame faſhion, ſew the skinne in them, becauſe there is no wooll.

For a Calfe that his ſtone lyeth in the leske or flancke. 75.

Some Calves have their ſtones, lying at the roote of the Cod, in the leske or flancke, for this ſtone you muſt hold it with both your hands, and let another cut the Cod, elſe it will chirt or ſtart from you, cut the roote of the ſtrings, an-

and ſure you draw the blood ſtring cleane away, and there is no danger.

Gelding of Female Beaſtes. 76.

A rule or manner how to ſpay an Ewe Lambe, or an Ewe of any age, is to cut them on the neere ſide, after the manner as you doe a Rigald Lambe, a little before the thigh, and you ſhall finde a little knot, on the bigneſſe of a little fitch, or ſmall peaſe, and ſome of a large peaſe, according to the bigneſſe of the Sheepe, or Lambe, which we call the pride or kinde, on either end of the Lambe poake, there groweth one; ſearch firſt for the one with your finger, and then draw up the Lambe poake, hame, or bagge, untill you have brought up the other, then cut them away from the end of the Lambe poake, then cleanſe the wound from wooll, and ſo cloſe up the skinne, and then ſew the wooll over it, as you did of a Rigalde Lambe.

A Cow Calfe, a Hind calfe, and a Fawne are of the ſame nature, and to be ſpayed after the ſame manner, ſave onely the skinne muſt be ſewed up, becauſe there is no wooll; but theſe would all be done as young as may be.

How to ſpaye a fillye ſole. 77.

You may ſpay a Filly ſole, betwixt five dayes old and tenne, but not after very well, cut it in the uſuall ſpaying place, upward and downeward on the neere ſide, the pride or kinde, is contrary to the nature of other female creatures; for it is large, as bigge as a Nutmegge, or a plumbe, and ſmooth and hard as a Plumme not ripe; ſo finding the one, you may draw up the ſole poake or bagge, till you can compaſſe the other, put up the poake againe, and ſew it, as you did a Cow Calfe or a faune, tye up the dam of the ſole, with her head to the Racke, leaſt ſhee eate in ſunder the ſtiches.

For Sowes, Pigges, Braches, or Bitches, and the like, I neede not ſpeake any thing: becauſe there are many young Gelders, that can geld them, which are not much experienced in other things; yet I would adviſe them to be more carefull in putting up the pigge poake, halme, or haven, that is, that they put it up well, and keepe the bowels well from the wound, that they neither grow to the ſide, nor be ſewed to it, as many have done; whereby great loſſe hath enſued to many by ſuch negligence.

FINIS.